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UNDERHAND. *adj.* Secret; clandestine; sly.
I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him. *Shakespeare.*
I should take it as a very great favour from some of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all measures with me. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 262.
UNDERLABOURER. *n. f.* [under and labourer.] A subordinate workman.
About the carriage of one stone for Amasis, the distance of twenty days journey, for three years were employed two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many *underlabourers*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
UNDERLINED. *adj.* [from *derived*.] Not borrowed.
The ideas it is busied about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, *underlined* from the body. *Locke.*
UNDERLAY. *v. a.* [under and lay.] To strengthen by something laid under.
UNDERLEAF. *n. f.* [under and leaf.] A species of apple. See *APPLE.*
The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*
UNDERLINE. *v. a.* [under and line.] To mark with lines below the words.
By meer chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infants. *Wotton.*
UNDERLING. *n. f.* [from *under*.] An inferior agent; a forry, mean fellow.
The great men, by ambition never fatished, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most. *Sidney.*
Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their *underlings* against them. *Spenser.*
The fault is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings*. *Shakespeare.*
O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,
Yet every one shall make him *underling*. *Milton.*
They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the post-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*
A sort of *underling* auxiliaries to the difficulty of a work, are commentators and critics, who frighten many by their number and bulk.
TO UNDERMINE. *v. a.* [under and mine.]
1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.
Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermin'd* and then betray'd. *Denham.*
An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same, as if one should think to raise the superstructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
2. To excavate under.
A vast rock *undermin'd* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the mall. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
3. To injure by clandestine means.
Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worth of all, making the royal countenance serve to *undermine* the royal sovereignty. *Sidney.*
They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutchels. *Shakespeare.*
The father secure,
Ventures his filial virtue,
Against what'er may tempt, what'er seduce,
Allure or terrify, or *undermine*. *Milton.*
The *undermining* smile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation, is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*
He should be warn'd who are like to *undermine* him, and who to serve him. *Locke on Education.*
UNDERMINER. *n. f.* [from *undermine*.]
1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports.
The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romish Catholics. *Bacon.*
2. A clandestine enemy.
When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,
As on my enemies, where-ever chanc'd,
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The most experienced disturbers and *underminers* of government, have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and esteem of the subject. *South's Sermons.*
UNDERMOST. *adj.* [This is a kind of superlative, anomalously formed from *under*.]
1. Lowest in place.
Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*
2. Lowest in state or condition.
It happens well for the party that is *undermost*, when a work

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of this nature falls into the hands of those, who content themselves to attack their principles, without exposing their persons. *Addison's Freeholder*, N^o. 19.
This opinion, taken up by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were *undermost*. *Atterbury.*
UNDERNEATH. *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we still retain the comparative *neither*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath*.] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.
Forthwith up to the clouds
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld
The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide. *Milton.*
And as I awake, sweet music breathe
Above, about, or *underneath*;
Sent by some spirit to mortals good.
Or fullen Mole that runneth *underneath*;
Or Severn swift, guilty of maidens death. *Milton.*
The monster caught in open day,
Inclos'd, and in despair to fly away,
Howls horrible from *underneath*. *Dryden.*
The state did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*
UNDERNEATH. *prep.* Under.
Fellows in arms,
Bruis'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,
Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on.
Pray God, she prove not masculine ere long!
If *underneath* the standard of the French
She carry armour, as she hath begun. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
Underneath this stone doth lie,
As much beauty as could die;
Which in life did harbour give,
To more virtue than could live. *B. Johnson.*
What is, hath been; what hath been shall ensue;
And nothing *underneath* the sun is new. *Saunders's Paraphrase.*
The north and south, and each contending blail,
Are *underneath* his wide dominion call. *Dryden.*
UNDEROFFICER. *n. f.* [under and officer.] An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority.
This certificate of excommunication by bishops, of all others, is most in use; and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by *underofficers*. *Ayliffe's Purgatory.*
TO UNDERPIN. *v. a.* [under and pin.] To prop; to support.
Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquit *jure belli*. *Hale's Common Law.*
UNDERROGATORY. *adj.* Not derogatory.
Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and to create in us apprehensions *underrogatory* from what we shall possess, exalts them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*
UNDERPART. *n. f.* [under and part.] Subordinate, or unessential part.
The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*
UNDERPETTICOAT. *n. f.* [under and petticoat.] The petticoat worn next the body.
They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quilting a whole *under-petticoat*. *Speator*, N^o. 606.
UNDERPLOT. *n. f.* [under and plot.]
1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.
In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
2. A clandestine scheme.
The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*. *Addison.*
TO UNDERPRAISE. *v. a.* [under and praise.] To praise below desert.
In *underpraising* thy deserts,
Here find the first deficiency of our tongue. *Dryden.*
TO UNDERPRIZE. *v. a.* [under and prize.] To value at less than the worth.
How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In *underprizing* it; so far this shadow
Doth limp behind the substance. *Shakespeare.*
TO UNDERPROP. *v. a.* [under and prop.] To support; to sustain.
Here am I left to *underprop* the land, *Shakespeare.*
Who, weak with age, cannot support myself.
There was made a shoring or *underproping* ad for the benevolence; to make the fums not brought in, to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
Thou that art us'd to attend the royal throne,
And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Farin.*
UNDERPROPORTIONED. *adj.* [under and proportion.] Having too little proportion.
To be haughty, and to make scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility, plainly tells people, they must be very mannerly. *Collier on Pride.*
UNDERPULLER.

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UNDERPULLER. *n. f.* [under and puller.] Inferiour or subordinate puller.
The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These *underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*
TO UNDERRATE. *v. a.* [under and rate.] To rate too low.
UNDERRATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A price less than is usual.
The useless brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought, *Dryden.*
To turn a mill.
TO UNDERSAY. *v. n.* [under and say.] To say by way of derogation. Not in use.
They say, they con to heaven the highway;
But I dare *undersay*.
They never set foot on that same trode,
But balke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*
UNDERSERETARY. *n. f.* [under and secretary.] An inferior or subordinate secretary.
The Jews have a tradition, that Elias sits in heaven, and keeps a register of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *underseretarys* for the several nations, that takes minutes of all that passes. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*
TO UNDERSELL. *v. a.* [under and sell.] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.
Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *undersell* us, our stock being rated at ten. *Cibb's Discourse of Trade.*
UNDERSERVANT. *n. f.* [under and servant.] A servant of the lower class.
Besides the nerves, the bones, as *underservants*, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up. *Grew's Cosmology.*
TO UNDERSET. *v. a.* [under and set.] To prop; to support.
The merchant-adventurers, being a strong company, and well *underset* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
UNDERSITTER. *n. f.* [from *underset*.] Prop; pedestal; support.
The four corners thereof had *undersitters*. *1 Kings vii. 30.*
UNDERSETTING. *n. f.* [from *underset*.] Lower part; pedestal.
Their *undersettings*, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Watson's Architecture.*
UNDERSHERIFF. *n. f.* [under and sheriff.] The deputy of the sheriff.
Since 'tis my doom, love's *undershrieve*,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my the adownon fly? *Cleveland's Poems.*
UNDERSHERIFF. *n. f.* [from *undersheriff*.] The business, or office of an *undersheriff*.
The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business, of wars and embassages, *shirrvia*, which is *undersheriffries*; as if they were but matters for *undersheriffs* and catchpoles; though many times those *undersheriffries* do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*
UNDERSHOOT. *r. part.* [under and shoot.] Moved by water passing under it.
The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an *undershoot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*
UNDERSHOG. *n. f.* [under and shog.] Chorus; burthen of a song.
So ended the; and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her *undersong*. *Spenser.*
The challenge to Dametas shall belong;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryden.*
TO UNDERSTAND. *v. a.* preterite *understood*. [unconscyran-
ean, Saxon.]
1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of.
The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *understood* not the shield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*
2. To conceive.
His sin might have been greater in that respect: but that it was not so to be *understood*, appears by the opposition. *Stillfleet.*
The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*
TO UNDERSTAND. *v. n.*
1. To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being.
I have given thee a wife and *understanding* heart. *Chronicles.*
2. To be informed.
I *understood* of the evil Elias did. *Neh. xiii. 7.*
I *understand* by Sanga, you have been
Solicited against the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus. *B. Johnson's Cataline.*
All my soul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*
UNDERSTANDING. *n. f.* [from *understand*.]
1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.

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I speak as my *understanding* instructs me, and as mine honesty puts it to utterance. *Shakespeare. Winter Tale.*
Make him of quick *understanding* in the fear of the Lord. *Isaiah.*
It maketh day-light *understanding*, out of darkness. *Bacon.*
When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this:
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, the *understanding* is. *Davies.*
Life and sense,
Fancy and *understanding*: whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being. *Milton.*
God is to the *understanding* of man, as the light of the sun is to our eyes, its first and most glorious object. *Tillotson.*
2. Skill.
The *understandings* of a senate are often enflav'd by three or four leaders. *Swift.*
Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*
Very mean people have raised their minds to a great sense and *understanding* of religion. *Locke.*
3. Intelligence; terms of communication.
He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*
We have got into some *understanding* with the enemy, by means of Don Diego. *Arbutnot.*
UNDERSTANDING. *adj.* Knowing; skilful.
The present physician is a very *understanding* man, and well read. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
UNDERSTANDINGLY. *adv.* [from *understand*.] With knowledge.
Sundays may be *understandingly* spent in theology. *Milton.*
UNDERSTOOD. *pret. and part. passive of understand.*
UNDERSTRAPPER. *n. f.* [under and strap.] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.
Every *understrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift.*
TO UNDERTAKE. *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; participle passive *undertaken*. [unferfangen, German.]
1. To attempt; to engage in.
The talk he *undertakes*
Is numbring sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakespeare.*
Hence our generous emulation came;
We *undertook*, and we perform'd the same. *Rowcommon.*
Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The English *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*
Of dangers *undertaken*, fame achiev'd,
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*
2. To assume a character. Not in use.
His name and credit shall you *undertake*,
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakespeare.*
3. To engage with; to attack.
It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion, that you give offence to. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
You'll *undertake* her no more?
4. To have the charge of.
To th' water-side I must conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*
TO UNDERTAKE. *v. n.*
1. To assume any business or province.
O Lord, I am oppress'd, *undertake* for me. *Isa. xxxviii. 34.*
I *undertook* alone to wing th' abyss. *Milton.*
2. To venture; to hazard.
It is the cowlish terror of his spirit,
That dare not *undertake*. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition.
If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
UNDERTAKEN. *part. passive of undertake.*
UNDERTAKER. *n. f.* [from *undertake*.]
1. One who engages in projects and affairs.
Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clarendon.*
Undertakers in Rome purchase the digging of fields, and arrive at great estates by it. *Addison.*
This serves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that some *undertakers* have encumber'd it with. *Woodward.*
Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*
To throw me in but twenty acres. *Prior.*
2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.
Should they build as fast as write,
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift's Miscellany.*
3. One who manages funerals.
UNDERTAKING. *n. f.* [from *undertake*.] Attempt; enterprize; engagement.
Mighty men they are called; which sheweth a strength surpassing others: and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to lie ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in. *Temple.*
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